GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION **NO. 2150** TO BE ANSWERED **ON: 31.07.2026**

Adoption of New Technologies

2150. Dr. Byreddy Shabari:

Will the Minister of **Chemicals and Fertilizers** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual requirement, domestic production, imports and import dependence of major fertilisers during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the role of modern agricultural technologies and practices in improving fertiliser-use efficiency and reducing chemical fertiliser consumption and, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, promotes the adoption of technologies such as precision farming, fertigation, nano fertilisers and other nutrient-efficient practices and, if so, the details thereof, including their adoption status;

(d) the measures taken to reduce import dependence on fertilisers through improved nutrient- use efficiency and balanced fertiliser application; and

(e) whether the Government has fixed any targets for improving fertiliser-use efficiency and reducing import dependence and, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS

(**SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL**)

(a) Following steps are taken by the Government every season for ensuring timely and adequate availability of fertilizers in the country:

(i) Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW), in consultation with all the State Governments, assesses the State-wise & month-wise requirement of fertilizers. On the basis of requirement projected by DA&FW, Department of Fertilizers (DoF) allocates adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability.

(ii) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is monitored throughout the country by an on-line web-based monitoring system called integrated Fertilizer Management System (iFMS).

(iii) The gap between demand (requirement) and production for Urea & other fertilizers is met through imports. The import for the season is also finalized well in advance to ensure timely availability.

(iv) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents.

(v) Regular coordination is done with the Ministry of Railways for giving sufficient rakes, priority to fertilizers and for timely evacuation of rakes for States.

(vi) The distribution of fertilizers within the State at district/block level is done by the concerned State government.

In view of above, the availability of the fertilizers viz. Urea, DAP, MOP and NPKS, in the country, has remained adequate during the ongoing Kharif 2026 season i.e. from 01.04.2026 to 27.07.2026. The information regarding requirement, availability, sales and closing stock of these fertilizers during the said period is as under:

ALL INDIA

FERTILIZER AVAILABILITY POSITION DURING ONGOING KHARIF 2026 (FROM 01.04.26 TO 27.07.2026)

Fig. in LMT

S.No	Product	Pro-Rata Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales	CLOSING STOCK AS ON 27.07.2026
1	**UREA**	120.16	174.47	108.95	65.52
2	**DAP**	34.67	42.36	25.84	16.52
3	**MOP**	10.97	14.21	5.72	8.51
4	**NPKS**	52.89	88.01	43.70	44.31

Further, there is also a closing stock of 21.23 LMT of indigenously produced SSP in the country which is used as a substitute of DAP for providing Phosphatic or 'P' nutrient to the soil.

Moreover, the information regarding requirement, availability and sales of Urea, DAP, MOP and NPKs fertilizers in the country during last 5 years is placed at **Annexure**.

Further, the information regarding imports of Urea, DAP, MOP and NPKs fertilizers in the country during last 5 years is as under:

IMPORTS OF UREA, DAP, MOP & NPKS IN THE COUNTRY IN LAST 5 YEARS

Fig in LMT

Year	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK
2021-22	91.36	54.62	24.60	11.70
2022-23	75.80	65.83	18.66	27.52
2023-24	70.42	55.67	28.69	22.17
2024-25	56.47	45.69	35.41	22.72

2025-26	103.50	61.94	29.00	37.08

The information regarding production of Urea, DAP and NPKs fertilizers in the country during last 5 years is as under:

PRODUCTION OF UREA, DAP & NPKS IN THE COUNTRY IN LAST 5 YEARS			
			Fig. in LMT
YEAR	**UREA**	**DAP**	**NPKs**
2021-22	250.72	42.22	89.67
2022-23	284.94	43.51	100.4
2023-24	314.09	42.97	101.85
2024-25	306.67	37.72	121.05
2025-26	293.26	39.14	128.37
Source : dbtfert.nic.in			
MOP is not produced domestically			
NPKs includes Complex fertilizers and Ammonium Sulphate			

(b) to (e): The Government is promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), which advocates the judicious and scientific integration of organic sources, chemical fertilizers, and biological inputs for efficient and sustainable nutrient management. INM aims to meet the nutrient requirements of crops in an economical and environmentally sustainable manner while maintaining long-term soil fertility. It also promotes crop rotation, crop residue management, and diversified farming systems to improve nutrient use efficiency and enhance soil health. To promote balanced nutrient management and sustainable agriculture, the Government is implementing the following major initiatives:

(i) Soil Health & Fertility Scheme: Balanced use of fertilizer is promoted under the Soil Health & Fertility Scheme, being implemented since 2014-15. Under the scheme, Soil Health Cards (SHCs) are generated which provide nutrient status of soil based on laboratory analysis of 12 parameters—pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Organic Carbon (OC), available Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K), Sulphur (S), and the micronutrients Zinc (Zn), Iron (Fe), Copper (Cu), Manganese (Mn), and Boron (B). Based on the test results, the SHC provides crop-wise fertilizer recommendations, thereby promoting balanced and efficient nutrient management. The card is issued once every three years, enabling farmers to use fertilizers judiciously, maintain soil fertility, enhance crop productivity, reduce cultivation costs, and promote sustainable agriculture. So far, 26.07 crore Soil Health Cards have been generated and issued to farmers.

(ii) Per Drop More Crop (PDMC): Implemented since 2015-16, the scheme promotes water-use efficiency through micro-irrigation technologies such as drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Under the scheme, about 110 lakh hectares have been brought under micro-irrigation.

(iii) Rainfed Area Development (RAD): Implemented since 2014-15, the scheme promotes Integrated Farming System (IFS) models developed by ICAR, integrating agriculture with horticulture, livestock, fisheries, apiculture, and other allied activities. Since inception, 9.32 lakh hectares have been brought under Integrated Farming Systems, benefiting 15.28 lakh farmers.

(iv) Agroforestry: Under the motto "Har Medh Par Ped", the Government promotes tree plantation on farm boundaries to enhance farmers' income and ecological sustainability. Since the launch of the scheme in 2016, 1,725 nurseries have been established and 1,594.48 lakh saplings have been raised.

(v) National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF): Approved by the Union Cabinet on 25 November 2024, NMNF is a standalone Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at promoting chemical-free, nature-based farming practices using on-farm inputs under which 10.32 lakh hectares of area is covered and 20.93 lakh farmers have been registered.

(vi) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): Implemented since 2015-16, PKVY promotes organic farming by providing end-to-end support covering production, processing, certification, and marketing. So far, 18.84 lakh hectares have been brought under organic farming, 33.94 lakh farmers have been benefited.

(vii) Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER): Since 2015-16, the scheme has been promoting organic farming and value chain development in the North Eastern States with 100% Central assistance. So far, 2.36 lakh hectares have been brought under organic farming, 2.70 lakh farmers have benefited.

(viii) Promotion of Nano Fertilizers: To improve nutrient use efficiency and reduce nutrient losses, the Government is promoting the use of nano fertilizers through awareness campaigns, drone-based spraying, battery operated sprayers, and trained village-level entrepreneurs.

Further, the states reported 1.98 lakh ha area covered under Green Manure. Also The Government of India has already instructed the Government of all States/ UT to promote ammonium sulphate as an alternate fertilizer.

Besides, the Government of India has launched the National Mission on Natural Farming in the country on 25th November 2024. Natural Farming is a chemical free farming, involving livestock (preferably local breed of cow) integrated natural farming methods and diversified crop systems rooted in the Indian traditional knowledge. Natural Farming is an important step towards improving soil health and restoring ecosystems and reducing input cost to the farmer to achieve greater climate resilience. Natural Farming recognizes the interdependence of the natural ecosystem amongst soil, water, microbiome, plants, animals, climate and human requirements. The overall financial outlay is Rs. 2481 crore (Central share of Rs. 1584 crore & States' share Rs. 897 crore) till 15th Finance Commission period (March 2026). Under the Mission, there is a provision for an Output Based Incentive of Rs. 4000/- per acre, per year to a farmer for 2 years (up to 1 acre per farmer). The incentive support is for farmers to practice Natural Farming, to train more farmers, upkeep of livestock, preparation of natural farming inputs including purchase of mixing & storage containers or purchase of inputs from Bio-input Resource Centers (BRCs) etc.

During the FY 2025-26, 18,893 clusters have been formed covering an area of 10.32 lakh hectares and involving 20.93 lakh farmers under the Mission. To support technology dissemination and on-ground implementation, 33,257 Krishi Sakhis/Community Resource

Persons (CRPs) have been trained and 7,601 Bio-Input Resource Centres (BRCs) have been established for ensuring availability of natural farming inputs at the local level. Further, 33.89 lakh farmers have been made aware about natural farming and 18.13 lakh Soil samples have been collected under the mission. Against a budget allocation of 725.00 crore for the financial year 2025-26, a total of 599.68 crore has been utilized / incurred expenditure. More than 22.47 lakh farmers have been registered under the Natural Farming Certification System (NFCS), out of which more than 14.43 lakh farmers have been certified.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)

Organic farming is being promoted through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in the States/UTs and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) for the North Eastern States since 2015-16. Both schemes stress on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing. Primary focus of the schemes is to form organic clusters, with preference to small and marginal farmers, to create a supply chain. Both the schemes are implemented through States /UT Governments. Under PKVY, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per ha is provided over 3 years for promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha is provided to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on- farm /off -farm organic inputs. Under MOVCDNER, assistance of Rs. 46,500/ha is provided over 3 years for creation of Farmers Producer Organization, support to farmers for organic inputs etc. Out of this, assistance @ Rs. 32,500/ ha is provided to farmers for off farm /on-farm organic inputs under the scheme including Rs. 15,000 as Direct Benefit Transfer to the farmers.

Achievements of PKVY Scheme since its inception (as on 30.06.2026):

- 18.93 lakh hectares area has been covered.
- 33.63 lakh farmers benefited from the scheme.
- Since 2015-16, a total of Rs. 2811.36 crore (central share) has been released under PKVY Scheme (as of 30.06.2026).

Achievements of MOVCDNER Scheme since its inception (as on 30.06.2026):

- 2.36 lakh hectares brought under organic farming.
- 2.74 lakh farmers benefited.
- Since 2015-16, a total of Rs. 1548.62 crore (central share) has been released under MOVCDNER scheme (as of 30.06.2026).

In addition, Under Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme (FY 2023-24 to 2025-26) Rs. 1500/MT is being provided to CBG plants/Fertilizer Marketing Companies for promotion of organic soil carbon enhancers, viz., Fermented Organic Manure (FOM)/Liquid Fermented Organic Manure (LFOM) and organic fertilizer, viz., Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM) produced at CBG plants under GOBARdhan initiative. This initiative of the Government is expected to address the imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers thereby reducing chemical fertilizer use.

Moreover, the Government is not implementing any special scheme to promote the use of Nano Urea and Nano DAP in the country. However, in order to promote the use of Nano Fertilizers, among farmers across the country, the following measures have been undertaken by the Government:

- Use of Nano Urea is promoted through different activities such as awareness camps, webinars, field demonstrations, Kisan Sammelans and films in regional languages etc.
- Nano Urea and Nano DAP are made available at Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samridhi Kendras (PMKSKs) by concerned companies.
- For ease in application and utilization of Nano fertilizers like Nano Urea through foliar application, initiatives such as innovative spraying options like 'Kisan Drones' and distribution of battery operated sprayers at retail points are undertaken. For this purpose, pilot training and custom hiring spraying services through Village Level Entrepreneurs are actively promoted.

****

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Un-starred Question No 2150 for answering on 31.07.2026

ALL INDIA YEAR WISE FERTILIZERS POSITION FROM 2021-22 to 2025-26

Fig. in LMT

S.No	YEAR	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPKS		
		Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	**2025-26**	381.45	450.79	396.60	110.42	121.72	100.80	26.82	30.58	22.56	158.49	198.97	150.37
2	**2024-25**	364.01	443.83	387.92	111.92	105.14	96.29	22.21	30.85	22.02	151.29	183.72	149.72
3	**2023-24**	356.08	437.47	357.81	110.18	127.42	109.73	27.62	22.74	16.45	126.31	156.51	116.80
4	**2022-23**	359.19	415.82	357.26	114.20	130.93	105.31	34.17	19.55	16.32	120.69	138.15	107.31
5	**2021-22**	356.53	389.68	341.73	123.90	100.49	92.64	37.10	27.06	23.93	122.74	135.74	121.37

1. Primary Indicator of comfortable availability: Availability > Requirement

2. Secondary Indicator of comfortable availability: Availability > Sales